

# THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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DAVID OUTLAW, Editors.  
THOS. J. LEMAY,

THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

### TERMS.

Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—one half in advance. Subscribers in other States cannot be allowed to remain arrears longer than one year, & persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuation.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

### NOTICE.

The Subscriber on leaving Raleigh to visit the Southern country last fall, appointed Mr. James H. Murray, his lawful Agent, during his absence. But he having now returned, that agency has ceased. Therefore, all those who are indebted to the Subscriber, will please come forward and make payment of their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.  
Raleigh, June 15, 1836 27 31

### NOTICE.

Committed to the jail of Hertie county, on Sunday, the 5th day of June, 1836, a runaway slave, who called himself NATHAN, and says that he was sold by Lewis Thompson to Col. Hill, of Palmyra, Martin county. Said negro is quite black, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and apparently about sixty years of age. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay prison charges, &c. and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

CHAS. S. MOORE, Jailor.  
Windsor, N. C. June 9, 1836 27 6m  
Price adv. 27

### BALM FOR TEETH.

The unexpected increasing demand and universal satisfaction expressed at the use of this pure, safe and not unpleasant remedy for the tooth ache, (as well as a certain remedy against further decay, by which many strong teeth may be saved and made useful,) has induced the subscriber to make arrangements to supply such demands as may come from different sections of the country. Persons finding it most convenient to get a supply in Richmond, can do so by calling on Messrs. Easton & Temple, other orders will be supplied as soon as the article can be prepared. In Petersburg it may be had at the Apothecary Store of Mr. D. Spotswood. Orders from the country will be attended to at wholesale prices, and carefully packed. Every one that has a decayed tooth should have a bottle. If any doubt of its being a genuine tooth balm, when all other remedies fail, then try the balm. Not one bottle has yet been returned.

H. B. MONTAGUE.  
June 25, 30 1f  
N. B. To be had also at the Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh.

### NORTHERN OPINION ON ABO-LITION.

Opinion has settled down in the non-slaveholding States in the unanimous assertion of the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It is alleged that to this sentiment, there is not to be found a single acknowledged dissentient, unless it may be two or three liberal and enlightened editors. All impediment to the abolition of slavery in the District, opposed by the Constitution, is therefore removed, and secure of a heavy majority in both Houses of Congress, the Abolitionists have but to select their time with judgment, to carry that measure when and how they please.

It is not to be imagined with all their fanaticism, that they are destitute of conduct and address. They will defer any regular attempt for the present. They are satisfied with the great advantages they have obtained in the last twelve months, and which absolutely ensure their future success. They have united the non-slaveholding States in the opinion of the right and justice and expediency of Abolition in the District. They have called out so decisive a demonstration in its favor, as to have combined the politicians in the cause. Martin Van Buren himself, the adopted favorite of the existing President for the succession, and the suppliant for the vote of the South, has avowed their principles, and lent the authority of his name to sustain the constitutionality of District Abolition. This single fact speaks volumes! It shows what the Abolition strength must be in the non-slaveholding States, when a candidate for the Presidency, of known cunning and caution, who relies upon Southern votes for his election, openly embraces the doctrine of Abolition which are destructive of Southern safety and tranquility. And if, previous to his accession to Abolition, that party was so strong as to make it Mr. Van Buren's interest to join it, what additional strength has not his accession conferred on it? Hence it is seen that District Abolition is universally embraced North of Maryland and the Ohio.

While the Presidency is held by a Southern man, who it may fairly be presumed, would veto a bill abolishing slavery in the District, the abolitionists will only skirmish with the question. Their grand attack will be postponed until a Northern President is installed, whose sentiments are in unison with theirs, and they have no longer any reason to fear the veto. This accomplished, their banner will be hung on the outer wall. The united North will thunder at the doors of Congress. It will all at once, have become "expedient" to abolish slavery in the District. Mr. Pinckney's weak resolutions will be trampled under foot with the contempt they deserve. Abolition will be made the universal test of political orthodoxy in the non-slaveholding States, and fear and interest will combine to drive politicians of all complexions into its schemes. Congress will abolish slavery in the District, and President Van Buren—should it be the will of

fate to elevate him to the station—will as certainly approve the bill as that it passes. It were idle and absurd to expect otherwise—to expect him whose conscience even now perceives no objection to the measure but considerations of "expediency"—to sacrifice himself, his popularity, his power, and his office, for the South. None can believe the day-dream. None can affect to believe but the most inveterate hypocrite.

Such will be the necessary and inevitable march of events. Already consolidated on the question of the right and justice of Abolition in the District; already inflamed to fanatical fury against slavery—already possessing the adequate power to effect the object, except that of the Presidential office—the North, the moment a Northern President is seated at Washington, will advance to the completion of the work. None can doubt it, at all acquainted with human nature. Southern menace of dissolution of the Union, will be addressed in vain to that spirit the joint product of religious and democratic enthusiasm. It will not be heeded. It will be laughed to scorn. It will be defied and derided.

Can the Southern States too soon, or too earnestly, or too maturely, contemplate this picture which a few years, may which two years will assuredly see accomplished, without their speedy union and determined efforts to prevent it? Will they madly and suicidally contribute to realize it? Will they themselves, apply the torch to the fabric of their peace and happiness? Will they foolishly give their aid to elect as President, a Northern Candidate, in favor of a principle, who has declared himself in favor of a principle, of the right power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District? Let the people look at the question with their own eyes. Let them in consideration of the mighty stake they have in it, lay aside for the moment, Mr. Blair's and Mr. Ritchie's eyes, and those of the whole race of federal minions and New York partisans, and look with their own.

It is acknowledged (and we intreat the Public to mark well the admission!) that the abolition of slavery in the District, would forthwith lead to the dissolution of the Union! Yes—we conjure the People of Virginia to ponder deeply, this admission of Mr. Van Buren's Virginia organ, not less true than unexpected from that quarter! Prophets not infrequently contribute to the accomplishment of their own predictions, and it is not particularly surprising to observe the author of this, frantically laboring in its fulfillment. No future event can be more certain than that the election of Mr. Van Buren a self acknowledged advocate of the power of Congress, would result in the immediate abolition of slavery in the District. What then is the Enquirer, and its New York allies in the South, doing? Severing the chords of the Union; laboring with restless assiduity to accomplish an event, the immediate and infallible precursor of that which they so much deprecate.

We adjure the people of Virginia to pause and study most heedfully that great crisis which having been foreseen from the foundations of the Government, has at length approached so nearly that it can be seen in all its appalling lineaments. The slavery crisis, dreaded by the Jeffersons and Madisons, as carrying the fate of the Union, is upon us. The Presidential election alone delays its bursting in all its fury. If that election terminate in the choice of a District Abolitionist, the next Congress will see the Union shaken to its centre: To prevent this, every Southern patriot should rally to the standard of his country. The New York faction among us, should not be allowed to consummate their bargain and the degradation of the South. The people should spurn the parasites of power, the tribe of federal place hunters and treasury cormorants, who are luring them to their ruin, and stand up for old Virginia her principles, her rights and safety.—*Whig*

### THE SQUANDERING OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

It was a leading doctrine of the old Democratic Party, that a republican Government should be administered with the strictest economy. No expensive military establishments—no army quartered upon our people to "eat out their substance"—no lavishing of millions after millions on ramparts and artillery—entered into their understanding of a Republican Administration. Experience—fatal experience had taught them—the far-seeing wisdom of Washington's declaration, that all such establishments are inauspicious to liberty, and particularly hostile to republican institutions.

But in all the writings of the old Democratic leaders, we find that a topic more frequently brought forward, and dwelt upon, than any other—is the vital importance of an economical administration. And the great inducement to economy is not merely to lighten the Popular Burden—not merely to

save money to the People—but to diminish the resources and opportunities of corruption in the Government.—"Economy," says a Democratic writer of some note in his day, and of some authority with his party in Massachusetts—Mr. Benjamin Austin—"Economy is the vital principle of a republic." "It is the basis of this government." "Our government must depend on the wisdom of its administration, and the economy of its expenditures." "It is Jefferson's desire to administer the Government on the pure and economical principles of Republicanism." "Economy is the blood of the body politic—it is the stamina, which invigorates the social organs, and gives animation to all the movements by which they are directed.—It is the alpha and omega of a republican government, and the warrant which secures the welfare and happiness of the People." "It is a New England fashion to examine accounts with a critical acuteness. Millions of dollars are large sums, and when they come from the pockets of the people—they feel a satisfaction in knowing their direction."

These were the original doctrines of the old Democratic party. Events have proved their truth. With the increase of expenditures, increase the inducements and the facilities of corruption. This the profligate leaders of the party now in power well knew; and the cry raised against Mr. Adam's administration was the cry of "Extravagance! Extravagance! Cut down expenditures! Restore the old republican standard of economy! Turn out the corrupt administration now in power, and put in the one which we designate, and we will give you a cheap, economical, simple, saving, retrenching, reforming, democratic government!" The People unfortunately trusted these partisans. They overthrew an extravagant Government, and substituted a cheap Government; and the result has been that the cheap Government proposes to spend in the year 1835 just about three times as many millions of dollars as were expended in any given year of an administration which these same men overthrew on the score of its extravagance! And all the extravagancies are invented, abetted, sustained and carried through, solely and avowedly for the purpose of getting rid of the public money, and to prevent its restoration to the People. It is possible that such a state of things really exists in this Country—at this stage of our career? Is it possible that such rottenness has tainted the heart of our system, that the People will sustain—still sustain—the men who misled, deceived and defrauded them?

It would be amusing, were it not to the last degree humiliating and painful, to compare the Pledges and Promises of the administration leaders as candidates, with their performances when in possession. Ten years ago, there was no man more jealous of Executive Power and Patronage—no man more jealous of Senatorial rights and privileges—no man who called more loudly for economical expenditures, and for cutting down the power of the President by law,—than this same Senator Benton, who would now sacrifice all the co-ordinate branches of the Government at the foot of the President—prostrate the power of the Senate, and make it odious in the eyes of the People—swell Executive Patronage by the plunder of the Treasury, and the retention of the Spoils—and squander millions on millions of the People's money, in monstrous schemes of expenditure, that have had their origin in the grossest treachery and fraud.

It is sometimes useful to go back a little, and compare the past with the present. When the Panama Mission was before the Senate, Mr. Benton made one of his long speeches against it, in which he very seriously objected to the Mission, that it would involve an expense that conflicted with his ideas of economy. His suggestions on this subject are thus modestly conveyed:

"There is one other consideration, Mr. President, which I wish to bring upon this question, a consideration which would have commanded considerable attention a quarter of a century ago, but for which I cannot claim much respect in these sky-light, or rather sky-rocket times—when the administration is circumnavigating the globe, and sailing against the breeze, to find out objects of expenditure—It is the consideration of EXPENSE! Here is a book which tells us something about it. It is a little blue volume of 297 pages, filled with the names of about 10,000 persons, who are drawing salaries out of the Public Treasury. Let us read a page in it.—Here Mr. Benton read a page of the appropriations for foreign ministers."

If there is economy in this, I know not the meaning of the words, it is a word indeed which I do not often hear mentioned, and the introduction of it at this time has more the air of intrusion and of interrupting the company, than the aspect of presenting a serious topic for consideration.

Why will not Mr. Benton favor the Senate with reciting a page from the Little Blue Book during the session of '36? That little Blue Book has swollen into a very big Blue Book—if it contains the names of one tenth of the dependents and recipients of Executive favor. The twelve millions of that "little Blue Book" which Mr. Benton held in his hand have become FORTY MILLIONS in the volume which Mr. Benton and his associates are now compiling for the edification of the

people. The ten thousand names of that "little Blue Book" have become an hundred thousand names—to swell the catalogue of Executive instruments and servants. If the year 1836 fell among "sky rocket" times—the year 1836 will certainly furnish us with a still more splendid exhibition of fireworks—and the only wonder is that our whole system has not exploded, and been blown as John Randolph said—"sky-high, sir, sky-high."—Atlas.

From the Herald of the Times.

### MR. EDITOR:

The names of MARTIN VAN BUREN and HUGH L. WHITE have been presented to the people of North Carolina as candidates for the Presidency, and as the day of election is fast approaching, it is the duty of every citizen freely to canvass the merits of each and decide in favor of him whose principles shall be found most to accord with those held at the South, and whose course has been the most open and honest, and free from the political intrigues of the day.

It has been frequently asserted, that Mr. Van Buren has held opinions at war with our peculiar interests, and in proof of this, his vote on the Missouri question has been cited. It is well known when this subject was agitated in Congress what an excitement it created throughout the whole southern country; that many a patriot trembled for the safety of his country, and daily looked for the period of its dissolution. The people of N. Carolina, who have been invoked to Mr. Van Buren's aid, have a right to know what his sentiments upon that occasion were. I therefore ask you to publish the following extract from his life. The author, William M. Holland, is a citizen of Connecticut, and from what I have learned, a gentleman of the old Federal school of politics,—as he is now a warm political friend and admirer of Mr. Van Buren, he cannot, therefore be suspected of having stated any thing that he supposed calculated to affect his political promotion. The extract is taken from page 146.

"The attention of the Legislature of New York was called to the question of admitting Missouri into the Union, with the right to hold slaves, in the message of Gov. Clinton, at the opening of the session in 1820. An expression of their opinion was earnestly recommended. In compliance with this recommendation, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress, to oppose the admission of a State in the Union, of any Territory not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, without making the abolition of slavery there, an indispensable condition of admission." The Senate concurred in the resolution without division or debate; and among them Mr. Van Buren; though it was not brought before the Legislature by his agency, still he must be regarded as having concurred at that time in the adoption of the Resolution adopted by the Legislature.

In order that this vote may be more fully understood, it is thought proper to give the Resolution in full, with the names of those, who voted in its favor, (for it passed unanimously,) as taken from the journals of the Legislature of New York. The Resolution had previously passed the lower house, the following therefore is from the Senate journal:

"Whereas the inhibiting of the further extension of slavery in the United States is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State, and whereas we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension, and that the Constitution of the United States clearly giving to Congress the right to regulate the new States, not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the restriction of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union:

"Resolved, (if the Honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the abolition of slavery an indispensable condition of admission."

"On the 20th of January, 1820, the Senate took up the resolution, and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present: Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Barton, Bayne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Dimick, Evans, Frothingham, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsbury, Moore, Mallory, McMartin, Moons, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosencrantz, Skinning, Swart, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young, &c."

I will, Mr. Editor, at a future period, bring to your notice and that of your readers, Mr. Van Buren's letter to Junius Amis and others of our own State, and show, that his opinions have undergone no change since the above vote, and then compare it with Judge White's letter on the same subject—and if the people of North Carolina, can then support Mr. Van Buren in preference to Judge White, I have only to say that their devotion to party will materially affect the welfare of their native State. H. J.

It is of much importance to mothers and nurses to know that, when a child is seized by that dangerous and frequently fatal disease, the croup, it is advisable to apply immediately and perseveringly to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponge or napkins dipped in water as hot as can be borne; they must however, be wrung out so that the water cannot ooze out. The remedy has been tried by an eminent German physician with decided uniform success.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

Sir—The following extract from the New York Evening Star, having met with a very extended circulation, I

trust I shall stand excused for adding a brief commentary which I feel to be due to myself:—

"The following is from Hudson's Correspondence, Washington.

"I am enabled to state, on undoubted authority, that a plot is now on foot to deprive Houston of the command of the Army of Texas, and place Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, at its head. The proposition has been made to the Texas Commissioners and is now under consideration. If Hamilton can be placed at the head of the affairs of Texas, it is said that 10,000,000 of dollars will be pledged to the cause. It is alleged Houston is not the man to carry the plans of Texas into effect, and a strong party in the south is ready to take hold of the struggle if Hamilton can be elected to the chief command."

I am sure that those who know me, will believe that I am at least, innocent of the charge of sanctioning any "Plot," to deprive a gallant soldier of the command of an Army, to which he has vindicated a paramount claim by his own sword, more especially at a moment when wounded in a battle which has covered him with laurels, he is at once the object of mingled sympathy and admiration.

But I am confident, sir, you will believe with even a bribe of "Ten Millions to the cause of Texas," I am incapable of being made the instrument of this injustice. I may envy General Houston the glory of having fought with consummate bravery and conduct, one of the most decisive battles in the annals of Ancient or Modern war—but if I know myself, I could never "plot" or sanction any "plot," to the prejudice of claims infinitely greater than my own.

I should not have noticed this rumor if I did not desire to relieve myself (if there is a single man who believes the accusation to be true,) from the imputation of the gross and offensive arrogance of "plotting" to take the command from a successful General of the Companions of his glory, in the very hour of his victory.

I remain very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. HAMILTON.

The papers which may have inserted the extract from the Evening Star, are requested to re-publish the above.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. "Peace and good Will.—We have seen a letter from one of the principal ministers of the King of England, to his friend and correspondent in this city, from which we are permitted to take the following extract. It is no small favor to live in an age when the principles of the Bible control so many men who hold the destiny of nations in their hands. When they become universally prevalent, the human race will live together as one happy family. We must add to this, that a highly accomplished lady who has just arrived on a visit to this country, has it in charge among the last words spoken to her by the King of England, previous to her departure, to say to the President of the United States, that when his term of public service shall have expired and he shall be at leisure, nothing would give the King more pleasure than to receive a visit from Gen. Jackson." But to the letter:

London, March 11, 1836.

"I am quite delighted that our mediation has been accepted. It was offered sincerely, freely, and even affectionately. God grant that it may become an additional bond of amity and good will between Old and New Britain, for I cannot consider the two British Nations as entirely separated. It is for the interests of freedom, of civilization, of religion and morality, of which I consider England and America to be the great depositories, that not only should no jealousies exist, but that a constant good feeling should be cultivated and strengthened. No object is dearer to the King and his present ministers."

As we anticipated, the last "Standard" teems with an account of the "great" Democratic Republican meeting in Rowan." We believe that every thing was ordered in the meeting about as we stated, on the authority of rumor, in our last. We learn, however, from one who was in the meeting, that there were not so many attenders as we stated in our last—there being only thirteen, instead of sixteen; and also that divers speeches were delivered on the occasion. The following Resolution adopted at the meeting will serve as a specimen of the balance of the proceedings, and is sufficient for one dose for our readers.

Western Carolinian. "Resolved, That we will support for the office of Vice President, Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, on account of his untimely integrity, and on account of his long and faithful services both as a Statesman and a Soldier. And furthermore, because it is evident that a great majority of the friends of the present administration are in favor of his elevation."

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS. MEETING IN CAMDEN.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the freemen of Camden convened at the Court

House, on Monday on the 17th inst. to take under consideration the expediency of sending delegates to a Convention to be held in Camden, on the second Tuesday in July, for the purpose of appointing an agent for the White Ticket.

The meeting was organized by appointing GEO. FEREBEE Chairman, and C. G. LAMB Secretary.

On motion by H. S. Bell, that J. L. Bailey be requested to state the object of this meeting which motion was seconded.

The object of the meeting was explained by J. L. Bailey, and the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for President of the United States, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of General EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed to meet at Herford on the second Tuesday in June, for the purpose of appointing an Elector for this District, and that the Chair appoint the same—whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:—Joseph Dozier, C. G. Lamb, H. S. Bell, A. H. Grandy, Sam'l W. Ferbee, Joseph G. Hughes, Wilson G. Lamb, Arch'd Cherry, A. Winton and John G. Michensu.

On motion by A. H. Grandy, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Herald of the Times and Raleigh Star and all other papers friendly to the election of Hugh L. White for President of the United States.

On motion by H. S. Bell, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. FEREBEE, Ch'mn.  
C. G. LAMB, Sec.

### MEETING IN CURRITUCK.

A meeting of the citizens friendly to the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency, was held at the Court House in Currituck, on Tuesday, the 1st of June inst.

The object of the meeting having been explained, Willoughby D. Barnard, Esq. was called to the chair and James H. Holmes appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by John L. Bailey, Esq. and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that we view with anxious concern the momentous consequences involved in the approaching election for Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That while the hand of power is significantly pointed to its successor, we hold it our duty to prevent, if possible, the establishment of a dangerous precedent—to that end.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to promote the election of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee to the Presidency at the next election.

Resolved, That JOHN TYLER of Virginia, be nominated as a candidate for Vice President.

Resolved, That Gen EDWARD B. DUDLEY of Hanover county, be recommended to the good citizens of this State for the office of Governor at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That delegates be appointed to meet those from other counties in the State in convention at Herford, in the county of Perquimans on the second Tuesday in this month, whereupon—Tully Bell, Esq. Wallace Bray, James Ferbee, Grady Barnard, Tully L. Dozier and Jas. H. Holmes were appointed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Star and in the Herald of the Times at Elizabeth City.

JAMES H. HOLMES, Sec'y.

### WHITE MEETING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable number of the freemen of Washington county, from different parts of the county, convened at the Court House in Plymouth on the 17th of May 1836, it being Court week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of sending delegates to a Convention to be held in the town of Washington, on the 20th day of June next, in order to appoint or recommend some person to the people as an Elector for the district on the White Ticket in this State.

The meeting was organized by nominating Joseph C. Norcom to the Chair, and appointing Joseph Ramsay, Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed by W. Beckwith, Henry Tool & A. N. Vail, Esqs. whereupon the following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved, That five persons be appointed as delegates to said Convention to represent Washington county in said Convention; and that Joseph C. Norcom, Josiah Collins, Jr., Noah N. Phelps, John Swift Jr. and Daniel E. Guyber, be requested to attend said Convention, as delegates from this county.

On motion of William L. Chesson Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend E. B. DUDLEY, Esq. of Wilmington, as a suitable person to be voted for at our next Governor's election.

On motion of W. Beckwith, Esq. Resolved, That W. L. Chesson, and Sam'l Davenport, be appointed a committee for the purpose of conferring with other committees that may be appointed in Washington county, for the purpose of selecting and recommending some suitable person to be elected to represent this county in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of this State.

On motion the meeting adjourned with the request that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Edenton Gazette and Raleigh Register be requested to publish the same.

J. C. NORCOM, Ch'mn.  
W. L. CHESON, Sec'y.